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science. Ecology in this order takes its place in close sympathy with physiology and to morphology as related to physiology.

Mr. Bergen has, indeed, "attempted to steer a middle course," but with the morphological side, especially among the cryptogams, weaker than the ecological part of the book. The latter seems a very good short account presenting in seven chapters an outline of plant societies, botanical geography and various interesting topics of natural history and organic evolution. The illustrations are well chosen and excellently reproduced.

It is to be expected that the middle course will shortly become more clearly defined. Morphology and physiology have already learned much from the ecological standpoint and are rapidly adjusting themselves, as is shown in the more recent texts.

BRADLEY M. DAVIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The New Basis of Geography. By JACQUES W. REDWAY. New York : The Macmillan Company, 1901. 12mo, pp. xiv+225.

THIS volume, the latest issue of the *Teacher's Professional Library*, edited by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, is an attempt to "set forth in an elementary manner the relations between human activities and geographic environment. It is intended not for a class-room manual, but for the preparation of the teacher in the educational side of geography." The "newness" implied in the title is "the mutual relation of geographic environment to political history on the one hand, and economic development on the other," or, as the editor well says, "Man and nature, man in nature, not man alone nor nature alone are the true subjects of interest and study in geography."

There is an introduction, throwing proper emphasis on the interrelation between man and his environment in his historic development, and two chapters sketching the growth of geographic knowledge. Then come chapters on physiographic processes, life distribution, effects of topography on commerce and economics, then six chapters for the teacher, suggestive of methods and materials.

The book, on the whole, is written in a pleasant style, and will be helpful and stimulating to pupil and teacher alike. The introduction and the historical chapters are fine. But throughout the book there are many errors, some of which will be noticed.

It is doubtful if anything is gained by emphasizing the sentiency of the river. The value of the concept of the geographic cycle with its stages of youth, maturity, and old age, is undoubtedly, but we need not on that account carry our land forms off into a fanciful anthropomorphism.

"When the headwater branches have reached backward toward the divide, and have carried away all the material they can reach, the old age of the river begins," p. 57. This will not bear analysis. A comparison of this whole chapter with Mr. Redway's *Text-book of Physical Geography* gives one the conviction that the author is quite a little hazy on many points in the *New Basis* on the physical side of the subject. On p. 58 he has the stream drowned, instead of its valley, and next page he resurrests it. Later he is confused on the terms absolute and relative, as applied to the age of streams (p. 59). In his conception of deserts (p. 70 *et seq.*), drouth is the dominant factor. Cold is not considered. (On p. 85 man gets the lion's share for

the diversion of commercial supremacy from Philadelphia to New York, and on p. 93 the Mohawk Pass very properly gets it.)

Here is some strange juggling with principles (pp. 129, 130): "Western Europe could worry along very well without the Gulf Stream, so far as temperature is concerned. . . . And evidently the stress of emphasis is not the warming effect of the stream water, but the keeping of the shores free from ice!" This will not bear scrutiny. There is a recent fling against the Gulf Stream going the rounds, but at best it is only a quibble. (On p. 91, one must be allowed to ask *how* one can present the inclination of the earth's axis "without worrying about the plane of the ecliptic"?)

Here is confusion (p. 201): "When the pupil has learned that the storms of the United States (the tropical cyclones excepted) are preceded by easterly, and followed by westerly winds, . . . etc." Why make an exception? Why call attention to east and west components of the winds? An exercise on the "Emphasis of Essentials" would keep track of north and south components instead, for the United States.

Sclavonic, Khaibar, uninhabitable, are either rare or obsolete, and cañon is obsolescent. There is no authority for Baluchs, Montenegrans, and crafts (for vessels). Monogram (p. 217) (for monograph), and care (p. 127) (for case) are evident typographical errors.

In spite of the adverse criticism, the volume is to be recommended for the field it is planned to fill.

J. PAUL GOODE

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Tarr & McMurry's Geographies. Europe and Other Continents. Third book. The Macmillan Company.

THIS volume is to follow in use the first and second books already published, and reviewed in this journal. It is apparently intended to complete the grade work in geography. It deals with the elements of physical geography (50 odd pages), with plants and animals (nearly 30 pages), the human race (25 pages), South America (50 odd pages), Europe (about 200 pages), Asia (about 60 pages), Africa (60 pages), Australia and island groups (20 odd pages). In addition, a review section on North America is added (30 odd pages), and a section in which comparisons, especially in the line of productions, are instituted between the United States and other countries.

The section dealing with the elements of physical geography are on the whole good, better than the corresponding matter in any of the common-school geographies with which we are familiar. The principles of physical geography are brought into vital relations with other phases of geography. The material of those parts of the volume which deal with continents other than our own are on the whole well chosen, and, from the point of view of importance to the United States, the space devoted to the several continents and to the several countries within them, has been well allotted. The source of much of the material, the international geography, is often evident, and is acknowledged in the preface.

Throughout the volume there is one peculiarity in the composition which we believe to be a defect. It is illustrated by the following quotations:

"In two important respects North and South America are unlike in physiography. In the first place, their large rivers flow in different directions. Describe from